NEW YORK HERALD. JARBS CORDON CRISTON

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STOKLEY'S SERENADERS OF SPENSORS.

Kew York, Friday, November 7, 1850.

Mails for Europe. The Coilins mail steamship At astic, Capt. Eldrid: The European mails will close to this city at hall re

the HERALD (printed in French and English) will be ed at ten o'clock in the morning. Stagle copies, rs, sixpence. one and advertisements for any edition of th

Your Henald will be received at the nos in Europe:—

DOS — Am. & European Espress Co., 51 King William

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Broot — John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Rises embrace the news received by mall and telegraph effice during the previous week, and to the hour

We republish our corrected table, giving the re sult of the Presidential contest. Indiana has de-clared for Buchanan, and Illinois for Premont. California has yet to be heard from, and we place her in the Buchanan column. Here are the figures Duchanab

espendence, the struggle for office has commenced As usual, it begins with the Cabinet places; but by and bye it will extend to the greedy million, and then we shall have a lively time. The republica on the other hand, are reckoning their gains and losses, and counting up the killed and wounded Last night meetings were held in the Fourteenth and Twentieth wards. In the former, Hon. D. Duc's Meld made a speech in reference to the prospect the republicans, and the dilemma in which the de mocracy will find themselves during the next to m years. Full reports of these meetings are given in

Mr. Ganthier, the newly appointed Consel of Prance at San Francisco, is at present in this city, and will leave for California on the 20th inst. Mr. G. encoreds Mr. Dillon, removed by his government Mr. D.'s course in California, in connection with co tain filibuster operations against Mexico, are doubt-less fresh in the minds of the readers of the Head.D.

Our correspondent in the city of Monterey, Mexico, writing on the 23d of September and 5th of October, furnishes some additional partionary movement which is being carried on by General Vidaurri against President Comonfort. The struggle is serce in its operation, and will be desolating in its effects on the country. In order to reduce the army of Tamaulipas Vidaure was operating along the line of the Rio Bravo w two thousand six hundred men, whilst Col. Sayas, his second in command, pressed on Victoria with large force. The people had voluntarily supplied The citizens of Sierra Gorda had revolted again the Executive. In the meantime President Comonfort had made preparations to suppress the rebeilion by a strong military demonstration, and there was no doubt but either Vidaurri or himself would be driven from power before peace was re-

Our readers will doubtless recollect an account. recently published, of the Mexican war steamer Democrat being runaway with by her crew, from Vera Cruz, not long since, and the departure of another war steamer in pursuit of the mutineers. It appears that the Democrat, after committing at ast one piratical net, and while attempting another, was overhauled off Campeachy by the vessel sent in search of her, and at last accounts both versels were engaged in deadly conflict. The next arrival from Campeachy or Vera Cruz will probably bring as news of the result. It is reported that the piratical craft, while at Coatzaconless, fired into and sunk the Mexican war steamer formerly called the Ren Franklin.

We have dates from Nassau, N. P., to the 29th ult. The most actable item of general intelligence is the defalcation of Gilbert O. Smith, late Received General and Receiver of Crown Dues, who alse onded in default, but was arrested on the 28th ult., at Stirrup's Cay, Berry Island, and conveyed to jail at en. The cashier of the Public Bank, W. H. Hall. Esc., was seized with a sudgen illness on the 20th alt., which rendered it necessary for the direction to suspend ordinary business in the bank until the accounts could be examined and managed by another. The card of the directors expresses fuil confidence in the cashier.

We have Havana dales up to the 2d just. They bring no news of importance.

Official intelligence from our Copsul at Rio Janei so, relative to the ship Rapid, of this port, has been received at the State Department. The Rapid wa bound to San Francisco, and off Cape Hora encoun tered tempestuous and intensely c.ld weather, thereby lesing ten of her crew, and disabling to a great extent the remainder. The following is a flor the seamen who died on board: - Solomon Sim mons, Thomas Norwood, Augustus Simmons, George Daly, William Boin, John Hawkins, William Haw kies, William Kington, John Molin and Abusisto

A fatal shorting case took place in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, the particulars of which we give elsewhere. It appears that Isaac C. Sauricck, clerk in the employ of Wilmer & Clawges, shot Wilnem Clawges, one of his employers, at the janction of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Three balls took effect, inflicting mortal wounds. The sufferer was taken to the hospital, where he lingered till about noon yesterday. Shurlock was arrested almost in the act of assassination, and was subsequently examined and committed to prison to answer. the cause of the difficulty is said to be an improper intimacy between the employer and the wife of the clerk.

The storm of Taesday night upon Lake Eds was very disastrous. It is believed at least trenty vessels have been sunk or greatly damaged, and in all probability many lives have been lost.

The Commissioners of the California war debt re port \$840,000 liquinated-nearly the entire sum an

propriated by Congress for that purpose. The cotton weaving factory of J. B. Smith & Co. in Philadelphia, together with two dwellings, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. By this calamity a large number of workmen are thrown out of em-

anda produced no decided effect upon the so far as prices were concerned the advance in Liverpool was not considered sufficient fully counterbalance the high rates demanded her The sales embraced 2,000 bales, based chiefly upon middling uplands, at about 12 jc. a 12 jc. The depressed the market for breadstuffs, and the prices flour fell off fully 5c. a 10c. per barrel. When was about 2 cents per bushel lower, and corn reced ed to 700. a 714c. for Western mixed. Pork wa cline of 50 cents. Sugars were quiet, with sales of 300 to 400 hhds. and 1,000 boxes at full prices. Coffee was steady and quiet. Freights were in fair request for English ports, at full quotations, while to the Continent they were inactive and rates un

The Cabinet and the Policy of Mr. Buchana

-What are they to be? We perceive that some of our democratic co emperaries are already beginning to look up he necessary timber for a new Cabinet for Mr Suchanan. It is not likely that he will retain a single stick of the ministry of poor Pierce, although it is said there is a strong personal attachment between Mr. Buchanan and old Mr Marsy, the result of many years of harmonious feeding a the same democratic crib. For all this, we may as well resign ourselves to say good-bye to Marcy, knowing, as we do, that the leading so cessionists and filibusters of the Ostend plot will make his dismissal a sine qua non. We conclude therefore, that the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan will be a new Cabinet, from beginning to end, and the work of compounding it will be a very nice a very delicate and a very ticklish piece of bo The confidential filibustering and secession or

gan of Jefferson Davis (the New Orleans Delta) s first in the field for a place in the new Cabi net, and, through its Washington corresponden (doubtless speaking by authority), modestly claims the Treasury Department, and name Hop. George S. Houston, of Alabama, for that important post. We dare say, however, that beluding such self-merificing patriots as Governor Wise, Hunter, Mason and Floyd, of Vir ginia; Clingman, of North Carolina; Brook-Keltt and Boyce, of South Carolina; Cobb and Johnson, Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia; Stidell, Soule and Benjamin, of Louisiana; the Johnsons and the Browns, of Tennessee; the Butlers, of Kentucky; the Atchisons and String fellows, of Missouri ; Douglas, Richardson and others, of Illinois; the Brights, the Pettits and the Wrights of Indians; and those old foesil whigh Pierce of Maryland, Choute and Winthrop of Masachusetts, Barnard of New York, and such, will all have their claims for consideration. Last though not least, Martin Van Buren and his hope ful son, Prince John, and Dix and Dickinson, or ecount of their invaluable services in this eletion, will be entitled to a plum, and will be disap pointed in anything less than a Caldnet office, a foreign mission, or a Custom House,

Here we have an abundance of materials, the only difficulty being to make such selections from the mass as will constitute a practical, harmonious popular and satisfactory Cabinet. As a prelimi nary step, however, Mr. Buchanan should first de termine, in his own mind, what policy he is t pursue, and what are to be the settled principle of his administration. The party electing him not a homogeneous party. In the South it is filibustering, secession and disunion party; in the North it is a conservative and Union party, bu exceedingly weak in the knees. In the South is ciamorous for the admission of Kansas as -lave State, the general extension of slavery, and the revival of the African slave trade; in the North it has evaded or fought the Kansas ques tion upon the plea that Mr. Buchanan is op posed to the extension of slavery. Many of the democratic Northern gains to the next Congress have been secured by this evaor upon this plea. The first difficulty therefore, and the first duty, of Mr. Buchanan, is the adoption of such a policy, foreign and domes tic. Cabinet and spoils, as will blend the Northern and Southern sections of the party into homogeneous mass. Above all, he must resolve to be the master of his situation, and not the tool of a clique of conspirators in the kitchen, like the unfertunate Mr. Pierce.

A late article in the New Orleans Delta, which designales the election of Buchanan as nothing better than a Southern armistice for four year with the North, lays down the law of Jefferson Davis with a very bold hand. Reduced to it simple essence, in this manifesto of the mouth piece of Jefferson Davis his policy is declared be the old pullification policy of rule or ru with reference to the incoming administration Mr. Buchanan must follow the ultra slavery es tension programme of Mr. Davis, or suffer the consequences. Mr. Davis will have no armistles -no compromise. He holds that between the North and the South there can be, and must be no peace short of the subjugation of the one se tion or the other, and that it is the immediate duty of the South, "In the spirit of Carnot, to organize for victory."

Such is the game of the disunion faction of the South. They must be met at the threshold, or they will ruin Buchanan as they have related poor Pierce. A constitutional and conver vative policy is simple enough; but against this Southern disunion wing of the demo cracy something of the will of a Jackson will be needed to enforce it. These Southern disorgani zers do not seem to comprehend the late Fre mont campaign. It was not a war against the South, nor against the constitutional rights of the South: it was not a war against slavery in the States, nor yet against slavery in Kansas; but it was resistance to the lawless and ruffianly policy making Kansas a slave State by fire and sword We believe that the system of free labor in th North and of slave labor in the South may be reduced to peace, harmony and friendly reciprocities within the Union by an honest adhesion to the checks, balances, compromises and compact of the constitution. Assuredly there can be n thing but war with the disruption of the Union nor from the policy of subjugating the North or

the South. We are opposed, and the bulk of the Northern people are opposed, to any sectional war against lavery in the South, or against the slaveholders es a class. The Southern States form an impor tant part of our common country—their people are our people, and we share in their prosperitor and their reverses. But they must not be le astray by plotting traitors and disunionists they must rather be brought back to the constitution to reason, and a spirit of conciliation and compremise. Let Mr. Buchanan look to this, and be may command the support of all sections; him fail, and his downfall will be speedler and more ignominious than that of poor Pierce.

The Result of the Presidential Election Europe—Our Fereign Policy.

The election of M . Buchanan will fall like

thurderclap on the European governments and people. The warm with which the candidature of Col. Fremont was espoused by the independent press and the independent public opinion o the United States, had led them to conclude that an event which they had grave reasons to depre cate would have been averted. Ignorant of ou party machinery, they regarded these indication as unmistakeable evidences of the popular will And so they would have been had not treachery inexperience, and the absence of an effective or ganization combined to defeat the noblest cause which has ever engaged the sympathies of

Well may this result alarm the susceptibilitie of other nations. For them it is preguant with world of anxiety and danger. It announces in the first place the deliberate decision of the American people in favor of the extension slavery, and in the next, their equally deliberate adoption of the principles of the Ostend mani lesto. There is no possibility of modi fying or extenuating these conclusions Such are in effect the results achieved by the victory of the democratic party. That they will exacerbate questions which, they could not have been finally settled, migh bave been indefinitely postponed-that they wil render still more fierce and irreconcilable the hostility between the North and the South, and that they will plunge our foreign relations into state of confusion and embarrassment still worse than that from which we have recently been re lieved, has long been apparent to all who have not been blinded by their party prejudices. I was the consciousness of these dangers which enlisted in the cause of Fremont the good wisher and support of all moderate minded and sensible men, who prefer the steady progress of their country to the risks attending unscrupulous and violent efforts at aggrandizement. It was the same instinct which impelled the English and French journals to hail the prospects of the re-publican candidate with an eagerness and hopefulness which only served to mark the more strongly the perils attending the success of hi emocratic opponent.

With regard to the slavery question, the conquences of Mr. Buchanan's election may be ooked upon as only of a temporary character and will be set right by the operation of cause over which politicians have fortunately no con trol. It is simply a question between free labor and slave labor; and notwithstanding the efforts made to complicate it with other interests, on this issue alone will it ultimately be decided. It free labor be unsuited to tropical States, Northern people must in time recognise the folly of at tempting the application of a principle which nature herself repudiates. The people of the South will equally be compelled to acknowledge that the extension of slavery to Territories whose limate is unfitted for its development, and where sleve labor can never hope to compet mecessfully with that of the white man, equally opposed to sound economical principles The question is one that will be settled amonost purselves, and that will have no direct influence upon our relations with other countries. All that we have to apprehend, then, from the election of an administration pledged to the extension of lavery, is that its foolish efforts to violate natural aws will help to keep alive for some little time longer the jealousies, the heart burnings and the dissensions which at present mark the agitation of this question.

Not so with our foreign policy as proclaime by the country in its choice of Mr. Buchanan. By the election of one of the authors of the Ostend manifesto we deliberately announce to the European governments, that henceforth it is our intention to pursue the aggressive, piratical and dis honorable course in our dealings with other na tions which was so distinctly indicated in th remarkable State paper. Of the effect of the news we shall not be long before we have an oppor tunity of judging. We are much mistaken if the London and Poris money markets do not afford immediate evidence of the public feeling abroad on this subject; and it is pretty certain that the dock vards of Portsmouth and Cherbourg will also betray unmistakeable indications of the light in which this event is viewed in higher quarter. These anticipations are indeed inevitable corol laries of our own action. Here we are a natio of thirty millions of people, more impulsive, ener g-tie and daring than any other people on the face of the globe, entitled from the extent of our navel and commercial marine to be ranked as first rate maritime Power, rich in internal 1 sources, as well as in patriotic devotedness, and secure against invasion to a degree that no oth ; country can boast of-here we are, we repeat, proclaiming to the world, openly and withou equivocation, that we consider the law of mighsuperior to that of right, and that we mean to ac upon it to any extent that our sovereign pleasur may dictate. How can it be expected in the face of such facts-with the memory of the schemes concocted in this country against Cubs, and the establishment of an American fillioustering ruler in Nicaragua—that the foreign governments should not regard the election of Mr. Buchanan as gauntlet thrown down in the face of Europe, and make their preparations accordingly? It is considerations like these that influenced the large vote which has been cast against the democrati nominee. Let us hope that the policy of his administration will be such as to tranquillize, both here and abroad, the alarm which they are calculated to Inspire.

GEN. CASS LAID UPON THE SHELF .- The suc cess of Fremont and the election of a republican Legisleture in Michigan lay General Case upon the shelf. His term in the Senate expires on the 4th of March, and he will go out as Mr. Buchanen goes in. What a pity! If there is any man i the world who is entitled to all the honors of squatter sovereignty it is General Cass-if there is any man in the United States better calculated to expound the mysteries of that doctrine in the Senate in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, we should like to see him. What will the Northern deme cracy in that body do without him! Who will take the place of Cass as the Northern medium of Mr. Bochanan in the Senate? What a shame We look back upon the whole course of General Case during the last ten years, as between the North end the South, and we are compelled to eay that no man, fiving or dead, on either side of the Atlantic, has struggled more patriotically of ingeniously to occupy both sides of the fenc He has done almost everything that Jefferen Davis has required, and where he could not do ! without giving an unperdonable offence to his constituents, he has split the difference, like a pat riot, by desiging. Who can tell the number of times he has cut and run upon a test voto on rivers and harbors, and on Kansas hills and amount

ments? And all for the good of the country. This defeat of General Case is one of the prolandmarks of the campaign, and shows that an der the iron heel of popular wrath the giants and the dwarfs of a demoralized party are liable to be crushed together.

Important from Mexico-Difficulties with

Spain—Descent upon Caba.

It will be recollected perfectly by our reads that Spain has for some time past assumed threatening aspect towards Mexico, and that fleet fitted out at Cuba for the purpose of enfore ing some pecuniary claims, accompanied by a di plomatic agent, Senor Alvarez, recently appear ed off Vera Cruz, with his vouchers in one hand and a sword in the other. These claims consisted of debts, principally, if not entirely, incurred during the sway of Santa Anna, due to Spanis houses, and amounting to about five million of dollars. On the arrival of the fleet, Gen. Co. monfort, the President of the Mexican republic refused to treat under this exhibition of force but received the Spanish Envoy privately, and entered into a friendly discussion of the charac-ter and validity of these claims. It was urgeby the President that many were fraudu lent in their inception, that others had been illegally transferred, that the interest was over charged, and that adequate vouchers were no forthcoming. The real, the bona fide debt, the President was willing to arrange in a satisfactor manner; and upon this promise the fleet returne to Cuba. But this state of things was not satis factory to the Spanish government. The arrange ments made with Mexico were repudiated, Seno Alvarez recalled, and now we hear of a new expedition to coerce that country into an imme diate settlement of these claims.

We now learn upon high authority, from pri vate sources which we deem reliable, that Gen Comonfort is ready with a counter movement which is of a most important character, and will more or less affect the policy of our own govern ment. It is understood that he has already upon the Rio Grande an efficient corps of military men, who are sent there to raise a body of troop for the invasion of Cuba. Into the regiment there to be raised, Americans as well as Mexicans will be received; and now that the excitement of the Presidential election is over, large amount of filibusterism will be set affoat to seek new adventures, and to gather fresh spoils In connection with this is the fact that here is

New York there is a number of distinguished Mexicans, whose co-operation in the plans o Comonfort will most probably be secured-Generals Uraga, La Vega and Blanco, and Seno Rafael Rafael, the Mexican ex-Consul at Nev Orleans, composing a junta or committee which cannot but take a deep interest in the fate of their country, whatever temporary disappointments may have brought them to our shores What their action will be it is not very difficult to imagine. Indeed, the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency—the author of the Ostend manifesto-and the open support of that measure by the leading presses in his favor at the South, must give them every confidence that their aid and assistance in the operation against Cuba will receive support and counte nance from him and his party coming into power During the interregnum-for it is nothing else between the administration of Pierce and that o Buchanan, no interruption to the schemes of Gen Comonfort and his agents in New York need be expected. In all probability they will receive indirectly at least, the countenance of the present administration. We may, therefore, look to the invasion of Cuba under the Mexican flag as a fail accompli-the descent of a large force of Mexicans and Americans, ostensibly raised on the Rio Grande, and the conquest of the island itself. Under these circumstances, it is a matter of some importance to this country to know what course France and England will take and what their interests will urge them to do. England has large Spanish and Mexican debts of her own; and Louis Napoleon has a rapport with the Court of Madrid, and a private policy which may discover itself ere long in something after fashion of that of his uncle. The intervention of these Powers to prevent the loss of Cuba t the Spanish crown is by no means improbable The Ostend manifesto and the proposed attemp to re-open the African slave trade will natu rally excite the alarm of these great Powers, and they may deem the time is at last arrived for as open demonstration of their opposition to any such schemes. Here, then, is an unexpected com plicity of our foreign relations, which, on the back of our internal disquietudes, offers "no bed o flowers" on which Mr. Buchanan can repose. The people of this country may find, like Damocles that the sword is over their head, suspended by single buir.

THE FRACAS AT THE CITY HALL.-We publish elsewhere the charge of Recorder Smith to the jury in reference to the election riots in the First ward. For the last day or two we have been publishing affidavits and other details of information with regard to those riots : we are rathe surprised to see that some of the papers talk of a war between the Mayor and the Recorder on the subject. There is no war that we have heard of between those officials.

Mr. Smith, the Recorder, wanted to be Mayor but failed in getting the nomination. Mr. Ca pron, the City Judge, wanted to be continued in his office, but was beaten at the polls. Different from these persons, Fernando Wood, who also wanted to be Mayor, was elected to the office This difference of fortune has led to some little asperity of feeling on the part of these two gen tiemen toward Mayor Wood; feeling themselve broken down and nearly finished as politicians they have indulged a Quixotic desire to termi nate their career with a fine flourish of some kind. They first thought of frightening the police, and a pair of foolish letters accordingly appeared in the papers warning the police that the City Judge and Recorder would be after them with a sharp stick on election day. However this move may have succeeded as an indication of the extraordinary energy of these officials, it was the less effective with the police, as the members of that uncommonly acute force were well aware that Judge Capron goes out at New Year. and that between this and then he can hardly decapitate many offenders.

Nothing disgusted-perhaps unaware of their failure in this particular—these gentlemen have now terned their attention to Mayor Wood, and threaten him with all manner of veugeance. So far as we can ascertain, the Mayor appears merely to have exercised, to the best of his judgment and discretion, his right as a magistrate; for which Messes Capron and Smith want to send him to jail. We hope they will relent from this erucl design. A man, for being defeated at the polls, is not necessarily ruined for lies; we have known broken down politicians who ate their fond cheerfully and led lives of comparative

peace and comfort. Let Mesers. Capron and mith therefore take comfort and moderate their wrath. They are not so badly off as they think. They can afford to be merciful; will they please be so good as to spare Mayor Wood's life this

AN ARMISTICE AT THE ACADEMY-SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIAN INVASION .- There is an armistice in the Opera war. Peace, the white robed angel. in the person of Monsieur le Baron de Stankovitch, comes between the indomitable Field Marshal Maretzek and the imperturbable First Copsul Phalen, and a quiet calm pervades the gentle breasts of the young ladies in the Fifth avenue, while Mademoiselle Traphagen and all the other Broadway dealers in Opera cloaks skip like young lambs, clap their hands and sing

for joy.

Practically speaking, the renowned Russian Monsieur le Baron de Stankovitch has sustained the national reputation for diplomacy, and appears quite as able as Orloff or Wikoff in that field. He has concluded a treaty with the Executive Committee, and although we have not the text, we are able to state the points. M. le Baron de Stankovitch on his part agrees to pay seven hundred and fifty dollars per week rent, and takes the house for six weeks. Max Maretzek was not to conduct the orchestra unless he apologized to the Committee, but it is stated that Max Maretzek will not apologize, and the conductor's chair will be filled temporarily by the leader. The house will be opened by the La Grange company, on Monday next, with the

Field Marshal Maretzek will, we suppose profit by our advice and take a short season repose, during which he can take a look at Ningara Falls and a run out to that plantation in Kentucky.

We expect a remarkable season under the La Grange management, and we shall see how the Baron gets on with the stockholders. What we should like to see-and the public is with us, we believe-would be Thalberg as the musical director. With the artists that he could gather around him, we could have an operatic campaign of unexampled brilliancy. However, that is an after consideration, and it is gratifying to see a fine musical week before us. We shall have the Opera on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Thalberg's concerts on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and probably Saturday. Nearly all the places for Thalberg's first concert were taken before noon yesterday. So the young ladies can get out all their pretty dresses-there's a good time coming. Vice l'Opera! vive Thalberg!

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE WESLEYAN MIS SIONARIES AT THE FEEJEE ISLANDS .- In another column will be found a communication from a Salem shipmaster, in reply to certain charges against the Wesleyan missionaries at the Feejer Islands, contained in a letter signed David Stu art, which appeared in our columns a short time since. We have now given both sides of the story, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions as to the facts. The communication referred to also contains some severe strictures on the conduct of Commander Boutwell in the enforcement of the claims arising out of the destruction of the town of Levuka by the Islanders We give these statements because they are sup ported in part by official documents. Although they are to a certain extent exparts in their character, our readers will agree with us that the pe culiar circumstances of the case justify us in placing them before the public. It is but right that grievances of this sort, occurring at such remote distances from the seat of redress, should find some prompt exponent near the general government.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
THE CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS—PAYMENTS MADE
THE DELAWARE LANDS IN KANSAS—TRUST SALE

Et he hundred and forty two thousand dollars of the California war bonds have been paid off at the United States Treasury, and one hundred and twenty the are now us dergoing examination before the Commission ers at their effice in this city, who are now holding their

last sitting.

The trust gale of the Delaware lands in Kansas by the government, which takes place on the 17th of this m is attracting the attention of speculators throughout the country, and the competition will be spirited. Thirty thousand dollars have been deposited in the Indian office here, and certificates issued, which will be received in psyment for these lands at Fort Leavenworth. By this arrangement of Col. Manypenny the transportati specie is avoided, as the government requires all pay-ments to be made in specie on the day of sale. The whole of the Delaware tract will be put up to the highest bidder; but for such lots as may be improved the super intendent of the sales is instructed not to encourage com-petition. To the houset bong fide settler, who has improved his lot, the government is willing the land shall be sold at the appraised value; but if bids are offered by other parties, they are to be received, the purchases taking his chances for a lawauit about the improvements The unimproved lots in Leavenworth and other towns will all be made to bring the highest possible price.

Arrangements are already in progress for the re-or ganization of the editorial force of the Union newspaper is in contemplation to have one editor from the Nort and another from the South to view of Mr. Rochanan's administration. Mr. Nicholeon will retire on the 4th of

Later from Havana.

New ORLEASS, Nov. 5, 1836.
The stramship Black Warrior, from New York, via
Havana, 2d inst, has arrived. She brings no news of

The Decent Storm on Lake Erte.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6, 1856. Our papers this afternoon are filled with accounts o disasters to lake craft in the late gale. Some twenty schooners and barks are reported ashore or badly ca ranged. The brig Cumberland is reported to have been lost, with all on board. Capt. Champsoy, of the schoouer Vermont, arrived this afternoon, says, on the afternoon f the 4th he raw a large steamer or propeller lying in the trough of the sea whody unmanageable. Her amoke tpes were overboard, and a crowd of people standing or be harricane cock. He thinks she must have swamped before the storm was over. Owing to the severity of the torm, he was unable to render assistance or ascortali

BALWHORK, Nov. 5, 1866. A vicient tormade was experienced at Norfolk and Portsmouth on Tuesday, and occasioned considerable damage Several houses were unroufed, and the new ar house of the Scaboard and Rosaoke Ratiroad in Portsmouth was reduced to roins. Eight or ten persons are known to have been reriguely injured, and it is feared that others are under the ruins.

Trottleg Match Between Flora Temple and Ethen Allen.

Flora Trimple wen a purse of \$1,000 yesterday at the Boston Tretting Park, beating Ethan Ailer in two straight beats. Time - 2:82% and 2:80%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
Pail ADMITHA, Nov. 6, 1856.
who firm. Pernaylvatia Bres, 87; Heading R.R., 49;
bland R.R., 125, Borris Catat, 14; Ponnaylvania The sales of collen to-day have been 10,500 bale

without quotable change in prices. Prime sugar, 9%6.; new fair, 9%6. Flour \$7. Mixed corn 70c.

New Caixans, Nov. 6, 1866.

The Canada's news was published here in the regular morning editions of the papers composing the Associated P. sus, and caused an advance in cotton of 1%c. The sales, do day add up 7,000 belos, at 11%c. at 11%c. for midding. Freights dull.

to day ace up 7,000 bales, at 11%c. a 11%c. for middling. Proights dull.

Oswago, Nov. 6—7 P. M.

Flour is in speculative demand, with sales of 2,000 bbs. at 35 a 36 25 for Michigan and straight State. Wheat easier. Sales of 15,000 bushels Chicage spring. about at \$123. Canai respits to New York—Flour. \$2\text{\$\tex

with pleasant weather.

Burrato, Nov. 6—1 P. M.
Fleur unchanged. Sales 400 bbis, at \$8 37 a 85 50 50 choice to extra wichigan and Ohio. Wheat unchanged ales 4,000 bushels at 500. Whiskey 30c. Light recipis render canal freights duit and nominal. Receipts yesterday, 82 000 bushels wheat, 2,809 bats, hour. Canal experts—31,964 bushels wheat, 13,925 bushels corn and 19,000 bushels oats.

THADERG .- There was a great rush for tickets to Thatberg's first concert yesterday, and nearly all the seats-were sold before moon. The second concert will take place on Tuesday next, and the sale of seats will be com

THE OPERA IN BOSTON -"Norma" was given at the Boston theatre on Wednesday, for La Grange's benefit, toa crowded house. She was called before the curtain at the end of the first act, and presented by some of the stockbolders with a diamond brooch, the value of which—we meen money value, of course; the worth of such a balm to the tender succeptibilities of a prima down a desoluta is altogether beyond computation in federal cur-rency—is stated at \$1,800. The Athenian stockholders their places, but they give pretty presents to the artists. Let their New York brethren follow their example, and:

Obituary. DEATH OF THOMAS DOWSE.

Thomas Dowse, tanner, of Cambridge, Mass, died or. Tuesday, at the age of more than eighty years. Mr. Dowse was a remarkable character. Red to the business of a tanner, and occupied with it till near the close of his life, he cultivated a taste for literature and art, and accomplished himself in an eminent degree in various branches of polite learning. His library was perhaps the branches of polite learning. His library was perhaps the best miscellaneous one in the violatity of Reston. In English literature it could coast all the fleest, as well as the rarest editions of the best authors. Its value was not less than \$30,000, and may have equalled \$44,002. A few weeks ago, in anticrpation of his death, he conveyed it entire to the Massabusetts Historical Society, which has decided to appropriate a suit of rooms exclusively to its reception. His somirable collection of paintings in water colors has probably been left to some public institution. Mr. Dowse's name was written by the irreverent harvard collegians, Thomas Dowse, L. L. D., which was held to mean learned leather dresser. Harvard missed gotting his library, which it was at one period believed would be added to its riches in this line. Mr. Dowse was in all respects a most excellent man, a good tanner, and a well read aftedent of literature.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening in Conti-nental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth atreet and Eighth. dance, among whom were a considerable number of ladies, and the proceedings were unusually interesting. another struggle. They could hardly have been more

The republicans of this ward are certainly as entousiasticas ever, and determined not to give up the cause without buoyant and hopeful after a victory, and their speaker's The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. D. Conover, and was addressed in a thoroughly practical and energetic style by Horaco Greeley, whose remarks were interrupted by frequent applause. Mr. Greeley commenced, by calling attention to the great strength which the reublican party displayed in the great contest of Tuesday

obtions party displayed in the great contest of Iuesday last, and contended that although defeated it could not e said that it was vanquished. A party that, counted two millions of voters in its ranks was not to be despised. Without effective organization in many of the Northern States, and excluded from the South, it had achieved in the short space of one year a position which must grow strong as its principles and platform become more widely knows and more generally understood. He did not regard the election of the 4th as a defeat, and he cit certain that it must eventually friumpn. To ensure success it was necessary, however, that those who had the interests of the cause at heart should do all in their power to perfect the organizations which had been already commenced, and to establish reading rooms for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge not only of the principles of republicanism, but of those of the opposite party, so that the people might thereby be causled to contrast the merits of the two and make their selection. This was necessary for the great battle of 1860, in which they should be ided by their gallant standard bearer, John C. Fremont. It should be remembered that if they had been defeated in the first stringgle; that it was a defeat which had been suffered through irand and a violation of the rights of citizenship. Neither should it be forgotten that Thomas Jefferson and Anirew Jackson a dejeak which had been sutered through fraid and viciation of the rights of citizenship. Neither should it forgotten that Thomas Jefferson and Anirew Jacket were both delested when they first presented the meter to the country as canticates for the Presidency; and evidence the deer of the Democratic National Convention befor the great favor for which he had begged so hard wignated to him. He (the speaker) believed that the a ministration of the President elect would be such as mu eccure a republican victory is 1850. Although a man whe thought, desired to act right, he was still a weak man diable to be under the indusence of evil and designismen of more tenacious purpose. There was, then, ever reason why the work which the republican party con meaced should be carried on, and why those who bleved in its priceples should use all their exertions in the state of the

dressed by other gentlemen, and then adjourned.

A Dreadful Affair—Probable Homicide.

[From the Phindelphia Bulletin, Nov. 6]
About eight o'clock last evening a terrible ariar took pisce in frontof Guy's Rotel, in Seventh street, about the street of the first particular to the pisce in frontof Guy's Rotel, in Seventh street, about ver were heard, and the crowd upon hastening to the acces, found a man lying upon the store of the hotel bleeding, and another man standing near him with a Cott a revolver in his hand. The prostrate man cried out that he was billed, and the other declared that he had fired the abots, and giving up his pixel, avowed his willingness to be taken into custody. The wounded man was taken to the dryg store on the corner, and from there be was removed to be Pennsylvania Hospital.

The sufferer proved to be Mr. Philip S. Chawges, late of the firm of Wilmer & Clawges, fancy dry goods dealers, No. 139 harket wheel. His injuries were of the most serious character, all three of the shott having takes effect, One ball passed turough his breast and out at the back moster entered the abdomen, and the third shattered one of his arms.

The man was had fired the sided was taken to the

another entered the andomen, and the third shattered one of his arms.

The men who had fired the pistel was taken to the Mayor's office. He proved to be Isaac C. Sourlock, a beekkeeper in the firm of which Mr. Clawges was larely a member. He decired freely that he had committed the deed, that he had been instignted to it by the had con-duct of Clawges, and he expressed no regret at the oc-currence.

Act.

High Constable Clark further stated that he had under-ation that it was impossible for Mr. Clawges to five.

The District Attorney asked that the prisoner be com-

priron in a chaine.

This point's affair has created a great deal of excitement; both parties are well known, and the prisoner has hitherto borne an excellent character.